

HALAL - FACTUAL ANALYSIS

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PREFACE

The fact analysis presented by Vichar Vinmay Kendra raises grave question of concern. I assume that facts given being in public domain are verifiable. It is alarming that meat industry rapidly and surely is heading towards complete monopoly on the production side by one community to the exclusion of others in the industry. Similarly, on the consumption side, directly and indirectly, a community's dietary choice is being imposed on the rest.

The non-Muslims have not followed Halal method and have preferred Jhatka. The situation is compounded by the licensing system set in wherein an international marketing stratagem is operational to the detriment of all others other than one community.

This institutionalisation, both on production and consumption side which imposes dietary choices on others contrary to their beliefs, is a serious matter of concern.

This may trigger counter actions by others. This development is against the mandate of Article 15 of Constitution of India and this kind of monopolisation and cartelisation needs to be curbed at the earliest.

It is also alarming to note that licensing is not covering only meat but several other products.

It would be interesting to study the licensing norms being followed with regard various businesses as to whether they give a finding to the fact that business functions on 'no interest basis' directly or indirectly. The charging of interest has been prohibited in Islam.

A global eco system built around Halal certification needs to be exposed by facts to persons or institutions who are gullibly being embroiled in it unwittingly.

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CONCEPT - OBJECTIVE AND DEFINITION

Halal is an Arabic word familiar in the Muslim tradition more since the time of Prophet Mohammad – the founder of the religion of Islam. Halal has a central place in Muslim everyday life. Halal generally translates to ‘permissible or lawful’ and it is contrasted with Haram (forbidden/unlawful). Guidelines in this context have been given in the Islamic fundamentalist Shariat law, the Quran, Hadith and Sunnah.

The 59th verse of the 10th chapter of the Quran states that “Allah has made food and ration (sustenance/provision) Halal and haram for you”. Since the Quran is the most sacred religious text of Muslims and Prophet Mohammed himself has mentioned it, therefore, Muslims are committed to obey Halal and veto Haram.

Halal has to do with every dimension of everyday life of Muslims, such as Halal meat, Halal jobs, Halal trade, Halal tourism, Halal education, Halal advertising, Halal cosmetics, Halal vegetables-pulses-spices-grains-milk-products-tea-coffee, etc., grocery goods, Halal banking, Halal investments, Halal medicines, Halal fashion, Halal hospital, Halal hotel, Halal restaurant, etc.

There is also evidence that the scope of Halal, including its concept, range and compass, is not limited to only foods and services. Cold-blooded inhuman acts like breaking of places of worship of other religions, Jihad and torturing and agonising animals, including slaughter of cow progeny, are also said to be Halal. ‘Jihad’ celebrates and practices the Islamic concept that every non-Muslim in the world is *Wajib-ul-Qatl* – worthy of being murdered; mandated to be killed.

A few of the patterns of this in the Quran are as follows:

(1) 2:67 – “Indeed, Allah commands you to slaughter a cow.” (This Quranic commandment, celebrated by the concept of Halal, violates the liberty of..... belief, faith and worship” [vide Constitution of India Preamble] of Hindus. To Hindus, cow progeny is complete ecology, sacred and revered. The worship of

the cow, which came to be regarded as the one place where all the divinities reside together in harmony, had long before become established as a national duty in India)

(2) 2:178 – Killing Revenge: “Murder of the freeman for the free-man, and the slave for the slave, and the female for the female.” (This concept of Halal is against the constitution and law of a sovereign democratic nation)

(3) 2:216 – “Jihad has been enjoined upon Muslims.” (Islamic terrorism and Jihad are justified in this Halal verse)

(4) 8:69 – “So consume what you have taken of war booty [as being] Halal/lawful, good, valid” (During the Caliphate era, Muslim raiders looted thousands of Temples in India and Churches in non-Muslim countries of the West. In this way, this Quranic verse justifies and legalises inhuman atrocities and loot)

It is clear from the said cases in point that the definition of Halal also includes fundamentalism/bigotry/rabidness, Jihad, terrorism and inhuman torture, which, besides being against the religious interests of non-Muslims, is also against the whole of humanity. Also in celebration of Halal on their part, a lot of insensitivity and intolerance is seen among Muslims. This happened in the African country of Tanzania in 2013, when there were riots led by Islamic fundamentalists targeting Christians in which gruesome episode many Tanzanian Christians were murdered whose only ‘crime’ was that they were using non-Halal meat.¹

The problem today is that this ‘Code of Halal’ is being forced upon other religions and methodically and steadily done for carrying out a definite agenda. In this context, a mechanism for mutual mobilisation, coordination and co-creation has been put in place among many Islamic countries of the world. They are using Halal as a founding principle to ensure an Islam-centric global trade, industry, commerce and economy. Prima facie it may seem like a usual thing, but in actuality, through Halalonomics, Islamic fundamentalist Jihad and terrorism are being ministered directly and indirectly.

¹ World Watch Monitor – 23 May, 2016

The global agenda and schema of Islamic fundamentalist Jihad and terrorism is not hidden from anyone. For the last several years, there have been nonstop efforts by terrorist organizations to advance the concept of Ummah among Muslims, so that, by any means, the history of the Islamic Caliphate may be repeated and re-established.

The Arabic word Ummah means ‘community’ and is distinguished from Sha’b – meaning a nation with common ancestry or geography. Thus, Ummah is a supra-national community with a common history. Ummah, thus, means that a Muslim citizen of any country shall give importance to Islamic ways and the Sharia over the laws and the constitution of his/her own country. Their loyalty shall not be towards their country but towards only the religion of Islam. This will create a global omnipotent central Islamic power, which will be headed by a Muslim Caliph.

For the time being, it is not possible to reinstate the Ummah politically. Therefore, Halal has made and paved an avenue for it through the world of market and economy. Hence most Muslim nations decided that they would only use Halal-certified foods and facilities. The companies registered there, if they invest or trade in other countries, they are also certified Halal. If the companies of non-Muslim countries have to sell their goods in Muslim countries, Halal registration will also be mandatory for them.

The Muslim population lives in all the countries of the world - in some countries they are a minority and in others the majority. In the Muslim-majority countries, officially, only Halal-certified goods are consumed. The governments of many Muslim-majority countries have also formed Ministry Departments for Halal registration and monitoring. While in countries where Islam is a minority religion, Muslims there also consume and trade in Halal-certified goods. In this way, the foundation of a parallel Islamic economy has been laid, which can be politically brought into play after covering a calculated pitch and the efforts to re-establish the Islamic Caliphate will begin to gain momentum.

TERRORISM - JIHAD AND HALAL

Terrorism during the Caliphate era

Whenever there is talk of Halal, the Islamic organisations always emphasise global Islamic domination, for example, in 2010 Dr. Mustafa - the head Maulvi (cleric) of Bosnia and Herzegovina – had called for occupying the world through Halal.²

The Islamic ambition to monopolize the world is centuries old - which began immediately after the death of Prophet Mohammad in 632 CE. In fact, that year the era of Islamic Caliphate had started. Caliphate means that Islam will be the only religion of the whole world and all of humanity will have the only emperor, that is, the Caliph. It was with this worldview that Abu Bakr – a companion and a father-in-law of Prophet Mohammad – became the first Caliph, and under his leadership Islam began to spread also outside Arabia.

Also during the Caliphate, meticulous care was taken about Halal. All the Caliphs after Abu Bakr also propagated and promoted Halal, e.g., Caliph Ali has given many religious teachings about Halal. He said in his 176th sermon, “The dimensions of Halal and Haram are in the form of actions liked and disliked by Allah respectively. By performing Halal actions and avoiding Haram actions, one goes closer to Allah and can become a better person.”³

A false preaching is often done regarding Caliphate that it was started for the Muslims to follow the path shown by the Prophet Mohammad. But actually those people were only invaders who were notorious for looting, murdering, massacring and mounting inhuman atrocities on non-Muslims. Their entire history is replete with episodes of massacres of Hindus, Jews and Christians. Their armies destroyed other cultures and civilisations, looted their properties, raped girls, enslaved children and women and massacred millions

² Daily Mail – 11 December, 2011

³ Florence Bergeaud-Blackler, Johan Fischer & John Lever, Halal Matters – Islam, Politics and Market in Global Perspective, Routledge: London, 2016, p. 59

of non-Muslims. Those non-Muslims who survived would be forced to adopt Islamic customs and practices, including Halal.

Terrorism in modern times

The Caliphate era terrorism ended after the First World War in 1924. Peace remained for a few years, but during the Cold War, efforts were afoot to establish the Caliphate again. In order to carry out these efforts, the same Islamic old ways - Terrorism and Jihad were re-started.

Although, in the last few years, there has been success to a great extent in stopping terrorist activities, but the threat has not lessened yet. Happily and promisingly, efforts are now on at many levels to choke the financial sources and wherewithal of terrorist organisations. But, for some time now, solid evidences of funding to terrorist organisations through financial proceeds gained from Halal, have started coming to the fore. This process is so complex that it cannot be easily caught. Therefore, before using any Halal-certified food or facility, its reliability should be investigated.



Table - 1 (Number of countries affected by Islamic terrorism between 2001 and 2019)

Before discussing Halal’s direct terrorist links, there is a need to pay attention to the data of terrorist attacks in the last few years, so that both the assessment of funding of terrorist organisations and the role of Halal can be analysed and tabulated comprehensively. In this order, three tables are shown

here, in which there is a detailed studied tabulation of terrorist attacks from 2001 to 2019.

Table - 1 shows the number of countries affected by Islamic terrorism between the years 2001 and 2019. According to this, in 2001, whereas there were terrorist attacks on only 12 countries, this number reached its highest level in 2017. Usually, these attacks were in increasing order from year to year, but in the last two years - 2018 and 2019, a slight decline was seen.

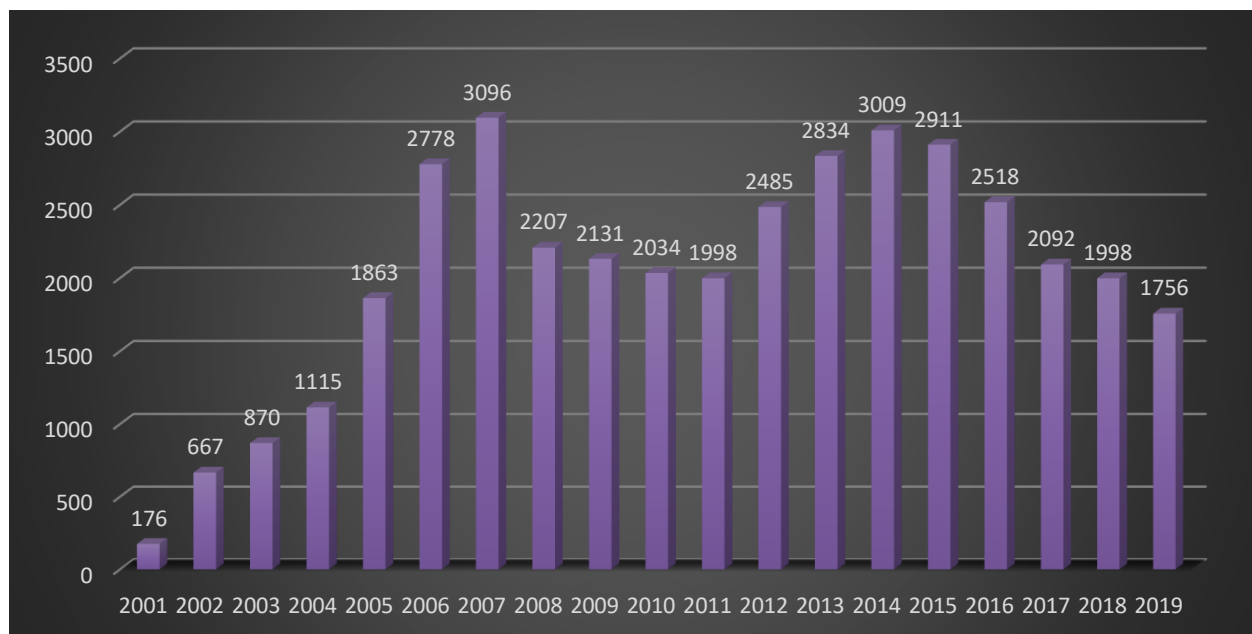


Table - 2 (Number of Islamic terrorist attacks between 2001 and 2019)

Now let's talk about the total number of years of terrorist attacks in these countries after 2001. For example, according to Table - 2, 2001 recorded 176 terrorist attacks, while by 2005 their number had increased rapidly to 1863. After this, till 2017, the number of terrorist attacks remained above 2000 and in 2007 and 2014 it had crossed 3000. However, the total number of terrorist attacks in the last two years is at its lowest level since 2005.

In the next sequence, according to Table - 3, the total number of people killed and injured in terrorist attacks between the years 2001 and 2019 is given. A total of 247,898 people were killed and 339,469 injured in these terrorist attacks in the last 19 years. Thus, the average number of deaths per year has been around 13,047 and that of the injured is around 17,867. In this table also,

like the above-mentioned patterns, the number of deaths and injured have also decreased in 2018 and 2019.

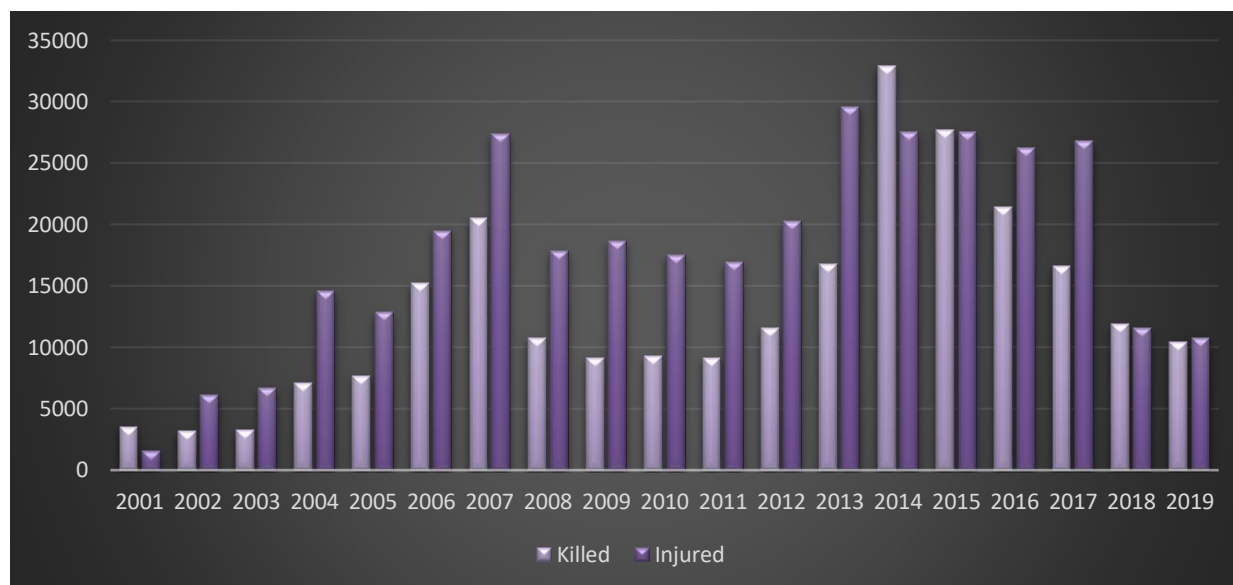


Table-3 (Number of people killed and injured due to Islamic terrorism between 2001 and 2019)

In this way, we have tried to be aware of the nature and pattern of terrorism in the last 19 years and saw that deterrence mechanisms against Islamic terrorism have also been implemented in the last two years. The most important and effective step was to choke the funding to terrorist organisations. In the last two years, with mutual support, many countries of the world have taken better steps in this direction. The global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdogs like the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering, etc., have helped in preventing terrorist activities by establishing mutual coordination with their member countries.

India is also an associate-member country of these international bodies. Apart from this, the Government of India at its own level constituted the Financial Intelligence Unit, the National Risk Assessment and also constituted a Committee headed by the Additional Secretary (Revenue) which all monitor terrorist financial transactions. The Union Home Ministry has also taken several decisions against international terrorist funding after the informal

meeting of the BRICS countries during the G20 Osaka Summit (June 28-29, 2019).⁴

Why not a full stop on terrorism?

To put a full stop on funding sources is to put a full stop on terrorism and many efforts have been made in this direction, which continue even today. Now, on the one hand, when terrorism was at its peak during the last decade, Halal economic activities also started gaining momentum. Today, the situation is that both the Halal companies and certification bodies have become such money-spinning big business that the terrorist organizations are also gaining much from it.

Therefore, we have to think, that if there was a decrease in terrorist activities in the years 2018 and 2019, what is the guarantee that a similar situation will remain in the coming years – the reason being that now the huge returns from both Halal certification and business are siphoned to provide financial and legal aid to terrorists! All this is so structured, indirect, (proxy) and non-transparent that no one is able to detect and grab hold of it promptly. Hence, now demands for transparency about the returns from Halal certification and trade have also started gaining ground.

The first concrete step in this context was taken in Australia in 2015. A senator, Jacqui Lambie, introduced a private member bill in the Upper House of Australia, expressing suspicion on Halal that the proceeds from this were used for financial assistance to terrorists and activating the enemies of Australia. Voices against Halal had also been raised many times before in Australia. Senator George Christensen had also warned the Australians through one of his articles that if you are buying Halal products then you are sending money for Islamic terrorism.⁵

⁴ Press release by Ministry of Home Affairs – Press Information Bureau – 23 July, 2019

⁵ SBS News – 10 February, 2015

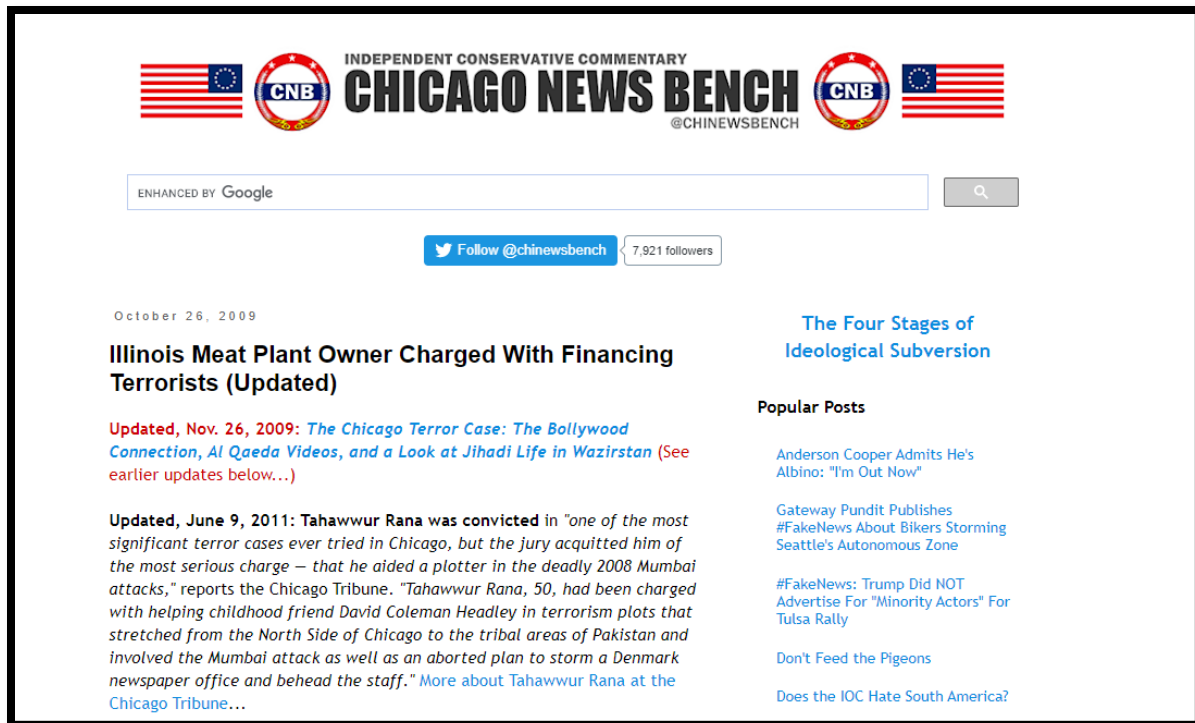


Figure - 1 (The nexus between Halal Trade and Terrorism)

The nexus between Halal trade and terrorism has started to be used also against India. Money was collected from a US-based Halal certified slaughterhouse to carry out the 26/11 terror attacks in Mumbai (see, Figure-1). This was revealed when two top terrorists of Pakistan's terrorist organization Lashkar-e-Taiba, viz., David Headley (Daood Sayed Gilani) and Tahawwur Rana were arrested during the investigation of Mumbai terror attacks. Tahawwur Rana, a resident of Pakistan, used to run a Halal-certified slaughterhouse in the US and sent the proceeds from there to Lashkar-e-Taiba.

International news agency Reuters also wrote a detailed article on 20 November, 2009 on the financial assistance to Lashkar-e-Taiba. In an article published with the title 'FACTBOX-Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba', the Reuters reported that, "It has support and funding in the Pakistani diaspora, often in the form of donations." It is clear that the money for running terrorist activities from Pakistan – the nursery and epicentre of terrorism – comes from donations from industries and business.

As per the 15th Constitution Amendment Act, 1998 of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, it is mandatory to sale Halal-certified goods. That is, the main source of income of the Government of Pakistan is Halal-centric trade and economy. In this way, money is earned from here and sent to terrorist organisations as financial assistance. In this context, The Times of India also published a news item on 18 June, 2013. The newspaper quoted the Press Trust of India as saying that the Punjab provincial government in Pakistan had allotted 61 million Pakistani rupees to the Jamaat-ud-Dawa terrorist organisation of terrorist Hafiz Saeed.

In this way, on the one hand, Pakistan props up terrorism against India through Halal economic proceeds, and, on the other, the Islamic institutions use the returns from the Halal-certification industry to give legal aid to terrorists! The highest-flying of these is the Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind based in Delhi, which issues Halal certificates and also assists terrorists in fighting their cases and getting them out of jail.⁶

The following list contains the details of the nexus between the Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind and terrorists in which this Halal certificate issuing institution is providing them with legal advice and assistance:

- (1) German Bakery Blast Case (Mirza Himayat Baig vs. Government of Maharashtra) - In February 2010, the blast at German Bakery in Pune killed 17 people and injured 64 people. The Indian Mujahideen terrorist Mirza Himayat Baig was guilty of this terrorist attack. On 18 April, 2013, Baig was sentenced to death by Special Judge N.P. Dhote of the Session Court of Pune.
- (2) Lashkar Connection Case (Abdul Rahman vs. Government of Karnataka) - Abdul Rahman had got training in the Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist camp in Rawalpindi. In 2004, he came to Mumbai illegally and incited Muslims in mosques to fight against India in the name of Jihad.
- (3) Palarivattom ISIS case (Arshi Qureshi and others vs. Government of Kerala) - This case is currently with the NIA. In this story, Bestin

⁶https://600ff0e3-9d17-46a2-8a74-100a70cad953.filesusr.com/ugd/26646f_825d305440bb4163802184c70930524e.pdf

Vincent, who hails from Kerala, converted to Islam and got christened as Yahya. Yahya fled to Afghanistan in 2017 to join the ISIS.

- (4) ISIS Case of Jaipur (Siraj-ud-din vs. Government of Rajasthan) - Mohammad Siraj-ud-din, originally from Gulberg, Karnataka, used to oversee ISIS recruitment activities in Jaipur. This case is under NIA.
- (5) 26/11 Mumbai Blast (Saeed Zabuddin vs. Government of Maharashtra) - Saeed Zabuddin is related to Indian Mujahideen and Lashkar-e-Taiba.
- (6) 2011 Pune Blast (Asad Khan and others vs. Maharashtra ATS) - Indian Mujahideen terrorist Asad Khan is the main accused in the JM Road terrorist attack in Pune.
- (7) Indian Mujahideen Case (Afzal Usmani vs. Maharashtra ATS) - Afzal Usmani was an accused in the 2008 terrorist attack of Ahmedabad. In the year 2013, he was trying to escape to Nepal but before that Maharashtra ATS arrested him from Uttar Pradesh.
- (8) 2010 Bangalore Blast (Katil Siddiqui vs. Government of Karnataka) - Yasin Bhatkal is the main accused in the terrorist attack on the Chinnaswamy Stadium in Bengaluru. The Indian Mujahideen operative Katil Siddiqui was also involved in this terrorist attack.
- (9) Yasin Bhatkal - This is an Indian Mujahideen terrorist who figured in the most wanted list of NIA. Yasin was arrested in 2013 from Motihari in Bihar. He is the main accused in the 2008 Ahmedabad blast, the 2010 Bangalore blast, and the 2012 Pune blast.

Above and beyond India, also in other non-Muslim countries, the nexus between Halal-certification and terrorists are now out in the open. This includes many European countries and lands in the Western hemisphere, e.g., 60% of the Halal food trade in France is done by those bodies which are linked to the Muslim Brotherhood.⁷ Similarly, the Canadian Halal certification body, the Muslim Association has been accused of providing financial support to the terrorist organisation Hamas.⁸

Crescent Foods – a leading US company – sponsors programmes for two institutions that issue Halal certificates, viz., the Council for American Islamic

⁷ Frontpage Mag – 7 August, 2013

⁸ Point De Bascule, Canada – 3 April, 2012

Relations (CAIR) and the Islamic Society of North America (ISNA). Ahmed Adam, president of Crescent Foods, is a Palestinian-Arab-American and also a founding member of the Islamic Society of North America. In 2000, both these Islamic institutions – the Council for American Islamic Relations and the Islamic Society of North America had sent 12 million US Dollars to Hamas (Ḥarakat al-Muqāwamah al-Islāmiyyah).⁹

Nihad Awad, the National Executive Director of the Council for American-Islamic Relations, has had close ties with terrorists. This includes the name of Siraj Wahhaj, who was a plotter in the 1993 American World Trade Center bombings.¹⁰

Sami al-Arian – the main terrorist of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad – was a founding member of the Islamic Society of North America. He had sent several million US dollars to Hamas. Evidence of this association having nexus with a terrorist organization in Pakistan has also been found. In addition, one of its affiliates, the Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), also issues Halal Certificates, which is an affiliate of the Council of Islamic Organizations of Greater Chicago (CIOGC). This organization spreads terrorism in the name of its other associates¹¹, the list of which is as follows:-

(1) The Mosque Foundation (MF) is working to raise money for Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad; (2) Islamic Relief (IR) has links with Al Qaeda; (3) Helping Hands (HH) is accused of sending 100,000 US dollars to Hamas; and (4) Muslim American Society (MAS) works to incite people to murder Jews and Christians.

⁹ Money Jihad – 21 January, 2014

¹⁰ Frontpage Mag – 23 December, 2013

¹¹ Ibid.

HALAL TRADE & ECONOMY (HALALONOMICS)

Halal trade has been ubiquitous among Muslims for centuries, but it was never organised and structured. In the year 1945, the Muslim Judicial Council Halal Trust was established in the South African capital Cape Town. This institution still exists and has been promoting proliferation and larger networking of Halal. After this Council came into being, Halal registration began in Thailand in 1969, but that was limited to the export of products from the poultry industry to Kuwait.

The original initiation of a well-thought-out and planned Islam-centric trade, industry, commerce and economy was from the South-East Asian Muslim country of Malaysia. A Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) was established there in 1974. It was the first country in the world, which made a law defining Halal trade. The pace of this process was so rapid that by 1980 efforts were made to make Malaysia a 'Global Halal Hub'.

Currently the network of the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia is spread across 45 countries and a total of 78 Halal registration institutions are associated with it. Also three major institutions of India - Halal India, Jamiat Ulama Halal Foundation, Jamiat Ulama i-Hind Halal Trust are its members. There is so much enthusiasm and excitement about Halal in Malaysia that in August 2004, the then Prime Minister of Malaysia, Abdullah Haji officially started the first Malaysia International Halal Showcase (MIHAS) in the capital Kuala Lumpur.¹²

In addition to Malaysia, in other Asian countries, viz., Thailand, Philippines and Singapore, Halal trade has been gaining ground.¹³ The Islamic Religious Council of Singapore (MUIS) was established in Singapore in 1978 to issue Halal Certificates. After this, Indonesia in 1989 formed the Majelis Ulama

¹² Johan Fischer, *The Halal Frontier - Muslim Consumers in a Globalized Market*, Macmillan: New York, 2011, p. 1

¹³ Florence Bergeaud-Blackler, Johan Fischer & John Lever, *Halal Matters - Islam, Politics and Market in Global Perspective*, Routledge: London, 2016, p. 107

Indonesia (MUI) and the Indonesian Ulama Council for Muslim use of food, medicines and cosmetics.¹⁴

Among the Muslim-majority countries of Middle East Asia, Saudi Arabia first started taking steps in this direction. Australia Federation of Islamic Council (AFIC) was tasked with the Halal registration work of meat of animals. Shia majority country Iran also, following in the footsteps of Saudi Arabia, had started a massive campaign for Halal, which had the support of the extremist leader Ayatollah Khomeini. He was the first one to announce the boycott of non-Islamic goods there, after which Iran also started issuing Halal certificates in 1979.¹⁵

Soon, Halal registration and trade started spreading out of the countries of Asia and proliferate in other non-Muslim countries of the world. This included countries such as the USA (1975), Brazil (1979), Australia (1983), New Zealand (1984), and the United Kingdom (1994). Along with this, Halal also gained support from large international institutions like the United Nations Organization (UNO). In 1997, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, established by the Food and Agriculture Organization – an associate institution of the UNO – commercially defined Halal. Presently 189 countries, including the European Union, are its members, and India has been associated with this institution since 1964.

No exact information is available as to when Halal trading and certification started in India. However, in 2008, Jairam Ramesh, the then GOI Minister of State for Commerce and Industry in the then UPA government, mentioned Halal meat while giving information about the goods exported to Pakistan.¹⁶ It also means that the efforts to create a parallel Halal-centric Islamic economy in India have been going on for many years.

Today, Halalonomics & trade is expanding and tightening its grip around the world. According to the State of Global Islamic Economy Report, 2019

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 106

¹⁶ Rajya Sabha – 11 December, 2008

published by Dinar Standard, The Capital of Islamic Economy and Salaam Gateway, the Halal trade has become strong in the following countries:

Middle East	Asia-Pacific	Asia	North and South America	Europe
Bahrain	Australia	India	Canada	Albania
Iran	Brunei	Afghanistan	Brazil	France
Iraq	Thailand	Azerbaijan	Guyana	Germany
Jordan	China	Bangladesh	USA	Italy
Kuwait	Indonesia	Kazakhstan		Switzerland
Lebanon	Malaysia	Kyrgyzstan		United Kingdom
Oman	Singapore	Maldives		Turkey
Palestine		Pakistan		
Saudia Arabia		Russia		
Syria		Sri Lanka		
UAE		Tajikistan		
Yemen		Turkmenistan		
		Uzbekistan		

Halal is becoming so popular among Muslims that it has now surpassed the Gross Domestic Products (GDP) of many countries. Above we have discussed that it has started to be imposed on non-Muslims too. Due to all this, if the same pace is maintained, then by 2023, the estimated trade of Halal will be touching 3 trillion US Dollars. It is a parallel economy that can be manoeuvred and plotted to directly trick and affect the sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of any nation.

According to the State of Global Islamic Economy Report, 2018-19 published by Dinar Standard, The Capital of Islamic Economy and Salaam Gateway, the figures related to the Halal economy are as follows:

	2017	2023
Halal travel	177 Billion US Dollars	274 Billion USD
Halal food	1,303 Billion USD	1,863 Billion USD
Halal finance	2,438 Billion USD	3,809 Billion USD
Halal fashion	270 Billion USD	361 Billion USD
Halal media and recreation	209 Billion USD	288 Billion USD
Halal pharmaceutical	87 Billion USD	131 Billion USD
Halal cosmetics	61 Billion USD	90 Billion USD
Size of Islamic economy market	2,107 Billion USD	3,007 Billion USD

Here are the GDP reports of some countries as given by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the Year 2019: Australia - USD 1376.2 billion; Brazil - USD 1847 billion; Canada – USD 1730.9 billion; Italy – USD 1988.6 billion; South Korea – USD 1629.5 billion; Russia – USD 1637.8 billion; Spain – USD 1397.8 billion. It is worth noting that the Halal economy overtook all these non-Muslim countries two years ago, i.e., in 2017 itself. For the time being, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, the U.K. and the USA are ahead of this Halal economy.

Now international level seminars and Expos have also started being organized in India to promote the Halal-centric Islamic economy, e.g., the first 'India International Halal Expo' was held in Hyderabad on January 18-20, 2020 with official cooperation from Telangana Government and the Agriculture & Food Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). This expo was inaugurated by T. Srinivas Yadav, a minister in the Telangana

government, in which officials from the Telangana government and invitees from Turkey and Indonesia participated as speakers.

Similarly, the first 'Halal Show India' was held in Mumbai on 25-26 January, 2020. Former Maharashtra government minister Naseem Khan and officials of consulates of Turkey and Indonesia in India, were invited as speakers. In view of the success of this programme, its organizers have announced to organise the second Halal Show India on 17-19 December, 2021.

Mumbai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad are becoming the hubs of such events. The first Islamic Travel Mart was organised in Mumbai – the financial capital of India – in October 2019. Now the second Islamic Travel Mart is scheduled on 19-20 September, 2020. Bengaluru also held Global Halal Expo twice in 2018 and 2019. Now preparations are also on for the third event scheduled on August 18-20, 2020.

For the last few years, Indian companies have also started participating in such Halal events abroad. The list of the events is as follows:

1. Ninth Halfest Malaysia - 1-5 July, 2020 (Seri Kembangan)
2. Sixth Halal Trade Expo Korea - 6-8 August, 2020 (Seoul)
3. Eleventh Penang International Halal Expo & Conference - August 21-23, 2020
4. Twelfth World Halal Conference - 1-2 September, 2020 (Kuala Lumpur)
5. Seventeenth Malaysia International Halal Showcase - 1-4 September, 2020 (Kuala Lumpur)
6. Second Halal Expo Canada - 17-19 September, 2020 (Toronto)
7. Second Halal Indonesia Expo - 17-20 September, 2020 (Jakarta)
8. Twelfth Halal Expo Dubai - 29-30 September, 2020
9. Sixth Halal Summit - 26-28 November, 2020 (Istanbul)
10. Eighth Dubai World Trade Center - 21-25 February, 2021

The only motive behind this whole exercise is the population of India. Therefore, efforts are being made to make India a major hub of Halal certified goods. In fact, by 2030, there will be more than 230 million Muslim population

here.¹⁷ Keeping this in mind, Halal companies from Muslim countries have started doing their trade operations in India. In the last few years, the demand for Halal cosmetics from Malaysia has increased among Indian Muslims due to which the trade from Malaysia was 1.43 billion (MYR) in the year 2017 which increased to 1.59 billion (MYR) in 2018.¹⁸

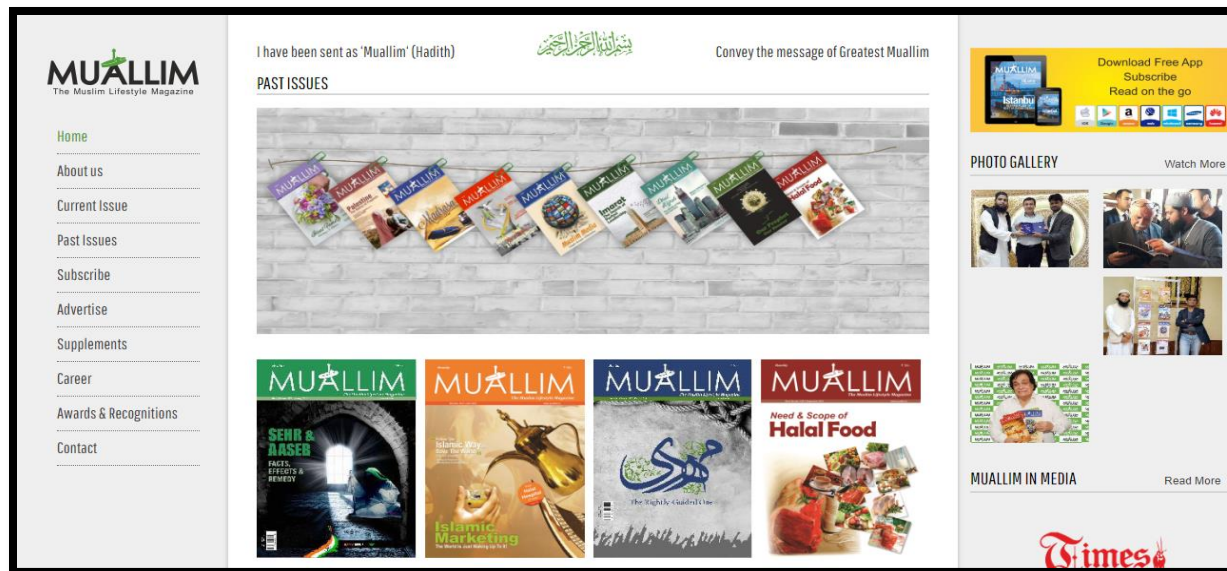


Figure - 2 (Islamic Magazines)

In order to take full advantage of the increasing demand and earnings, Halal stores for cosmetics are also being opened in India. After September 2014, such stores were opened in Surat, Ahmedabad, Aurangabad and Bangalore¹⁹. Halal business in India is not limited to just opening a few stores. For this, preparations are being made on every front and level. In this, Islamic magazines too are leaving no stone unturned to promote Halal. In the last few years, there has been a clamber on the part of Indian companies to get Halal certificates.²⁰ For this, dozens of institutions for issuing Halal certificates are also being set up.²¹ Through this, non-Muslims are also being sold Halal

¹⁷ Muslim Population by Country by PEW Research Center – 27 January, 2011

¹⁸ New Straits Times – 1 September, 2019

¹⁹ Cosmetic Design Asia – 2 October, 2018

²⁰ See, Document – 1, List of 100 Halal-certified Indian companies, p.

²¹ See, Document – 2, List of Halal certificate issuing institutions in India, p.

certified material without their knowledge. Besides violating their fundamental rights, this is also to cheat them.

INFRINGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF NON-MUSLIMS

Global Islamisation

Non-Muslims are also knowingly or unknowingly trading in Halal foods and facilities. Whenever a company is given a Halal certificate, there the second sura of the first chapter of the Quran, i.e., - “In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful” - is invariably written. Before issuing a Halal certificate, audits of factories, hospitals, restaurants, etc., are also done by a Maulvi, wherein, during the processing, the manufacturer and the facilitator have to assure that they would go by the Islamic Sharia only.



Figure - 3 (Islamisation through Halal)

In this way, the process of global Islamisation is being carried out. This is a danger, which, if not stopped in time, then in the near future, its perilous consequences will also start to appear. Sharia has no constitutional recognition in India, yet it exists in some form or the other, through which the religious beliefs and faiths of non-Muslims are being berated and messed up with. The situation has now come to this pass that even the Ayurveda hospitals are being certified Halal, which is a plot to Islamise India's cultural and historical heritage.



Figure - 4 (Ayurveda and Halal)

Illegal Halal certificate

The allopathic medicines, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, and all goods from nature, including agricultural and dairy products, are being certified Halal worldwide. In India, such Halal certification of goods and facilities is both illegal and unconstitutional, as here the right to issue certificates on food items and medicines rests with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through its agencies the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and the Food and Drugs Administration (FDA) whereas no official authority or ministry of the Government of India has given any authority to the Halal institutions to issue Halal certificates on vegetarian foods, hospitals, hotels and restaurants. All these Halal institutions are non-government, which are doing so keeping in mind the Sharia laws. There is no Sharia law in force in India and we have a written secular constitution of our own. In this way, these Halal institutions are also working against the law and the constitution of India.

Halal and Jhatka meat

Among the non-Muslim meat eaters, Jhatka is the method that instantaneously/quickly/at once severs the animal's head in one stroke. It at once severs the animal's central nervous system from its brain and it dies without unnecessary suffering, pain and distress. The world calls it the humane method as this is widely considered to be less painful to the animal. Whereas, Halal is the Muslim way to slaughter animals. This cruel Islamic

form of slaughtering animals or poultry, etc., involves killing with a long razor sharp knife, through a deep cut across from the throat side, to the oesophagus (food-pipe), trachea (windpipe), jugular veins and carotid arteries causing the animal to suffer immensely. The UK Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) says that the method by which kosher and Halal meat is produced causes severe suffering to animals and it should be banned immediately. It is mandatory in Islam to torture an animal to death, i.e., it takes up to 20 seconds for a sheep or goat to bleed to death, 2 minutes for a turkey or duck/goose and 90 seconds for any other bird. According to FAWC it can take up to two minutes for cattle to bleed to death, thus amounting to animal abuse.

This is not a vegetarian vs non-vegetarian issue, because in all religions there are both types of people. So, Halal being the focal point of discussion here, we are concerned with the infringement of the rights of the Jhatka eating people from other religions and societies. In the religious texts of Muslims, they are asked to eat only Halal meat, in which it is mandatory, according to the Sharia to intone 'Bismillah, Allahu Akbar' before killing the animal. If the name of Allah is not recited at the time of butchering the animal, then that meat becomes Haram, i.e., illegal!



Figure - 5 (The International Restaurant Chain - McDonald – is doing business in India with Halal certificate)

In non-Islamic religions, the consumption of Halal meat is forbidden - as in Sikhism, only Jhatka meat is allowed for those Sikhs who may be interested in taking meat as a part of their food. The Sikh Rehat Maryada forbids the consumption of 'Kutha' meat (Halal meat prepared by Muslims).²² Halal meat is used in most of the large restaurants, online delivery services, non-vegetarian food served by the railways and the airways around the world, including India. In this context, there is no label with a mandatory mark to distinguish between Halal and Jhatka. Thus, Sikhs and people of other religions are being forcibly encouraged to eat Halal meat. In fact, the overlooking by the Government of India is responsible for this as in the India Travel Development Corporation (ITDC), the Air India and the Railway Catering, only the companies providing Halal certified food have been awarded the contracts.²³

Also, the Agriculture and Food Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, has enacted rules and regulations, in which the red meat (not of cow, but only of buffalo) producer and exporter have to have mandatory Halal certificate. APEDA has given Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind the right to issue Halal certificates to all slaughterhouses in India. Similarly, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has also given its approval to Halal meat.²⁴

Now the question arises that when the Halal meat has been approved, why not the Jhatka? What is the need to certify all slaughterhouses as Halal, while the highest meat export from India is to Vietnam, a non-Muslim country?²⁵ Is this being done for appeasement or the Muslims are being assisted to accomplish their Ummah agenda and goals?

Employment crisis

²² Sikh Rehat Maryada – Panth Pramanit, Dharm Prachar Committee: Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Committee

²³ See, Document - 1, List of 100 Halal-certified Indian companies, p.

²⁴ Draft Regulation on Labelling (Claims), 2012 (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

²⁵ The Indian Express - 12 April, 2017

Halal has not only violated the religious rights of non-Muslims, but has also created a crisis of employment and business for them. According to an estimate, a non-vegetarian Indian consumes 3.7 kilogram of meat every year.²⁶ Accounting for the meat-eating population, the annual average consumption of meat in India stands at 48.1 hundred-thousand tonnes. The maximum price of meat in the Indian market is INR 140 (?) per kilogram. On this basis, the total annual trade of meat in India is INR 670.34 thousand million²⁷, in which the maximum participation is that of the unorganised sector.

For the past few years, by calculatedly holding onto this business of hundreds of millions of rupees under the pretext of Islamic religious beliefs, efforts are on to push out people of other religions from this trade and market. This is a strategy-led market hijacking plot that has been started with total Islamisation agenda in view. In view of the colossal market arithmetic involved, efforts are on to completely stamp out the Jhatka meat from the Indian markets and the people associated with it are being rendered jobless by snatching away this hundreds of millions of rupees business from them.

The Halal meat processing can be done by none else but Muslims. So there is no space and opportunity for non-Muslims here. Secondly, by removing the Jhatka from both organized and unorganized sectors, Halal has usurped its space/territory, in spite of the fact that Jhatka meat is more used in India. Due to this calculated Halal Jihad agenda, Hindu Valmiki and Khatik caste people and Sikhs are suffering financial losses and being rendered economically disadvantaged.

²⁶ It does not include fish consumption.

²⁷ This is a popular estimate. Actually one kilogram of mutton costs INR 1750.

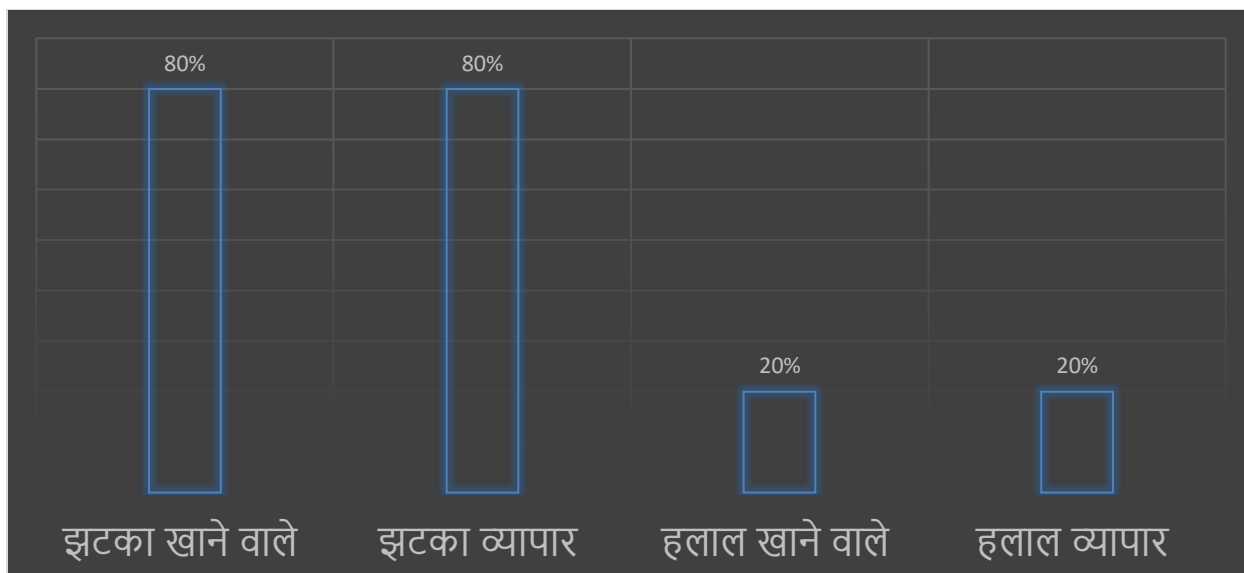


Table - 4 (An approximate position of Jhaka and Halal a few years ago)

To understand the economic aspects of this Halal and Jhatka meat, one has to pay attention to Table - 4. If we categorize the Halal and the Jhatka eaters according to the population of Muslims and non-Muslims in India, then the result comes in favor of Jhatka only. According to the religious demographics of India, till recent times, the maximum consumption and business of Halal meat was 20% here. In contrast, the Jhatka meat percentage was 80 in both aspects.

Similarly, if we observe the present situation, the results are very shocking. According to Table-5, there is a one-way change in the trade of Halal meat. Whereas, on one side, the number of Jhatka eaters is 80% even today, as before, and the percentage of Halal eaters is 20%, but the Halal trade, which was 20% some time ago, has today reached 80%. The loss has been to the Jhatka meat trade, which today has come down to 20% from 80% earlier.

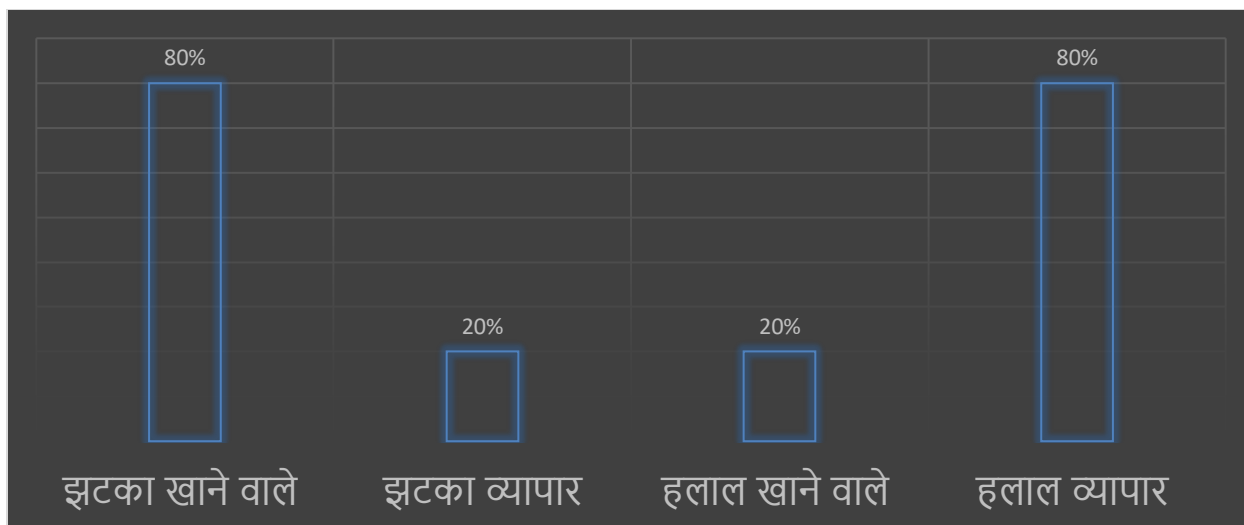


Table - 5 (Current status of Jhatka and Halal)

In fact, the supply of this meat trade should be according to its demand as per the demand-supply model used in economic theory. In some cases, e.g., for exports to Central Asia and other Muslim countries, Halal meat trade can be permitted. But the local demand and consumption is more of Jhatka meat, so it is very important to pay attention to this, because it is a question of the loss of economic interests of non-Muslims of India, as well as the violation of their beliefs and faith.

CASE STUDY - INCOME FROM HALAL-CERTIFICATE

Issuing Halal Certificates has become a very big business and source of income. It may, in general, seem like an innocuous and simple thing, but in actuality it has become a source of earning of hundreds of thousand-million rupees by Islamic institutions only by issuing certificates. As it is mentioned in Chapter-2, how these institutions provide financial assistance to some or the other terrorist organisations. One of these institutions, the Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), had a total income of USD 17,381,596 in 2018.²⁸

In just one year, if an American institution can earn more than 17 million US Dollars by issuing Halal Certificates, then it is a fact to consider as to how enormous could be the scale of financial assistance that can be provided to terrorists.

India also has the same situation as America. Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind is the largest Halal certification institution in our country, with its head office located in the national capital Delhi. The cost of obtaining a Halal Certificate has been given on the website of the Jamiat. On this basis, we did a case study of only one of the companies which showed that the Jamiat is earning more than INR 14 Lakh (1,400-thousand) annually by issuing Halal certificate even to a single company. After this pattern, it has issued Halal certificates to hundreds of companies.

Case study based on the information available on the Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind website:

1. Name of Company: Synthite Industries Private Ltd
2. Total registered products for Halal: 1,134
3. Registration Issuing Institution: Jamiat Ulama-i-Maharashtra

²⁸ Islamic Food and NUTRITION Council of America (IFANCA) -
<https://www.causeiq.com/organizations/islamic-food-and-nutrition-council-of-america,363193649/>

4. Cost (in Indian Rupees): Registration = 20,000 + 500 (per product) + 18% GST + 1,000 (for audit by a Mufti) + expenses incurred during audit processing
5. Halal label printing: INR 20,000 per year
6. Annual renewal of registration: INR 15,000 + 500 (per product) + 18% GST
7. Consignment certification fee: Per Product, depending on need + 18% GST

Cost during first-time registration

Registration fees (First time)	20,000
Registration fees per product per year	$500 \times 1134 = 567,000$
Audit fees of Mufti (maximum two Muftis)	$1,000 \times 2 = 2,000$
Halal label printing (every year)	20,000
Consignment certification fees	$500 \times 1134 = 567,000$
Total	1,176,000
18% GST	211,680
Estimated Mufti expenses during audits for two days for hotel, food, to & fro travel by train or airplane.	50,000
Grand total	1,437,680

Costs incurred during annual renewal of Halal registration

Renewal fees (every year)	15,000
Registration fees per product per year	$500 \times 1134 = 567,000$

Audit by Mufti (maximum two Muftis)	1,000X2 = 2,000
Halal label printing (every year)	20,000
Consignment certification fees	500X1134 = 567,000
Total	1,171,000
18% GST	210,780
Estimated Mufti expenses during audits for two days for hotel, food, to & fro travel by train or airplane.	50,000
Grand total	1,431,780

ACTIONABLE STEPS

Halal is used by Muslims under their religious protocol, so no non-Muslim has any problem. But when they insist on Islamic domination through the infringement of the beliefs and faiths of other religions, then it is indispensable to counter it. Therefore, the following points should be kept in mind while buying any goods or services in future:

1. Halal is a means of ensuring Islamic domination through the Shariat. Since the Shariat is also a major component of fundamentalism and Jihad, Halal can be countered by democratic values and faith in the Constitution.
2. Halal is also becoming a major partner of terrorism and Jihad. Therefore, before purchasing any Halal-certified item, make sure to check its credibility.
3. In India, the process of Halal-certification of vegetarian foods has also started. Therefore, selling such goods to any non-Muslim is illegal and against the Constitution. Therefore, remain alert and beside buying and selling any such Halal certified goods in future.
4. Non-vegetarian non-Muslims should encourage demand for Jhatka meat on air or rail travels, in restaurants and meat shops.
5. By urging the local administration or municipalities and corporations, boards can be installed for Jhatka and Halal at meat shops.
6. Efforts are also being made by Halal to establish a parallel economy which can get in the way of sovereignty and integrity of any nation. Therefore, control and transparency should be demanded on Halal.
7. Through meetings, webinars and social media, awareness can be created about this Halalonomic conspiracy.
8. Efforts can also be made to put in plain words this Halalonomic conspiracy to industrialists who take Halal certification, so that they do not compromise on the security, prosperity and honour of the country by falling into the Halalonomics trap through the cunning twirls and twists of Halal certification.

9. Halal promotes unemployment in addition to violating the belief and faith protocols and feelings of non-Muslims. Therefore, society should be woken up and exercised about these serious aspects affecting our individual, family, social and national life.

DOCUMENTS – 1

LIST OF 100 HALAL-CERTIFIED INDIAN COMPANIES

SN	Company/Brand	Known Products/Service	Certificate issued
1	CAVINKARE PRIVATE LIMITED	Butter milk, Ghee, curd etc.	Halal India
2	DAAWAT	Rice	NA
3	BIKANERWALA FOODS	Bikano Namkeen	Halal India
4	GOLDWINNER	Oil	NA
5	VADILAL	Ice-Cream	NA
6	AMRUTANJAN HEALTH	Pain Balm	NA
7	GUJARAT AMBUJA EXPORTS	Yarn and Groceries	Halal India
8	VESTIN PARK HOTELS PRIVATE LIMITED	Hotel, Chennai	Halal India
9	ROYAL COURT	Hotel, Madurai	Halal India
10	GLOBAL HEALTH CITY	Hospital, Chennai	Halal India
11	AWARE GLOBAL HOSPITAL	Hospital, Hyderabad	Halal India
12	Blk Hospital, New Delhi	Hospital – New Delhi	Halal India
13	SKYGOURMET	Airline catering	Halal India
14	ZOMATO INDIA	Food Delivery	NA
15	PATANJALI AYURVED LIMITED	Ayurvedic products	Jamait Ulema-I-Hind Halal Trust
16	GOVIND MILK & MILK PRODUCTS	Milk, Ghee, Butter etc.	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
17	G D FOODS MANUFACTURING,	Tops - tomato ketchup	Royalcert International

	RAJASTHAN, INDIA –		
18	GIRNAR	Tea	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
19	TAJSATS	Airline catering	Halal India
20	PYRAMID WILMAR	Fortune Oil	Halal Accreditation Council, Sri Lanka
21	NIRMA HOUSE	NA	Halal India
22	HALDIRAM	Namkeens and Sweets	Halal India
23	BACFO PHARMACEUTICALS (INDIA) LTD	Ayurvedic Products	Halal India
24	REMIDEX PHARMA PRIVATE LIMITED	Painkiller Tablet, Vitamin Tablet & Iron Tablet Manufacturer	Jamait Ulema-I-Hind Halal Trust
25	REGENCY SPICES LLP	Spices	Halal India
26	Tata Mutual Fund	Tata Ethical Fund	Taqwaa Advisory and Shariah Investment Solutions (P) Limited
27	SHUBHAM GOLDIEE MASALE PVT LTD	Goldiee Masale	Halal India
28	Taurus Mutual Funds	Taurus Ethical Fund	Taqwaa Advisory and Shariah Investment Solutions (P) Limited
29	Nippon India Mutual Fund	Reliance ETF Shariah BeES	Taqwaa Advisory and Shariah Investment Solutions (P) Limited
30	National Stock Exchange	NIFTY Shariah Indices are designed to offer investors Shariah-compliant	Taqwaa Advisory and Shariah Investment Solutions (P) Limited

		investment solutions	
31	ISCON BALAJI FOODS PVT LTD	Potato chips	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
32	BAJAJ FOODS LIMITED	Peanut butter	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
33	IOL CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS	Pharmaceutical	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
34	TTK HEALTHCARE LTD	Pharmaceutical	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
35	ADINATH AGRO PROCESSED FOODS PVT LTD	Jams, pickles, ketchups etc.	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
36	NEEL BEVERAGES PRIVATE LIMITED	Drink Powder, Kesar Badam Milk	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
37	TEAM UNITED MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED	Tea	Halal India
38	CHAIZUP BEVERAGES LLP	Tea	Halal India
39	BIKAJI FOODS PVT LTD	72 products – Namkeen, sweets etc.	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
40	ANKITA AGRO & FOOD PROCESSING PVT LTD	Garlic, Oats, Honey etc.	Halal India
41	JABS INTERNATIONAL PVT LTD	44 types of spices and seeds	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
42	VICTORIA FOODS PVT. LTD.	Rajdhani Besan and Atta (Grocery items)	NA
43	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS	Spices, Pulses, Salt, Organic Pulses, Ready to Cook, Snacks, Rice, Wheat Flour, Gram Flour	NA

44	ITC LIMITED	Grocery	NA
45	UNIBIC FOODS INDIA PVT LIMITED	Unibic	NA
46	V.R. INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD.	Corn flakes	Halal Sign
47	DHATRI HOSPITAL	Ayurvedic hospital, Kerala	NA
48	MACDONALD INDIA	Fast food	NA
49	VRS FOODS LTD.	Paras Dairy products	NA
50	WINGREENS FARMS PVT. LTD	Chips	Jamait Ulema-I-Hind Halal Trust
51	DS GROUP	Catch Masale	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
52	AHINSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED	Instant tea	Prime Certification and Inspection Asia Pacific Inc.
53	AISHWARYA AGRI PROCESSORS PVT. LTD.	Rice, Idli Rawa	Halal India
54	ALLIED NATURAL PRODUCT	Vivi Honey	Halal India
55	ANMOL INDUSTRIES LTD	Anmol Biscuits	Markaz-ul-Islahit Talimi
56	B.Y. AGRO & INFRA PVT LTD	Processed food	SGS, UK
57	AMBROSIA NATURAL PRODUCTS INDIA PVT LTD	Honey	Halal India
58	VICCO GROUP	Ayurvedic and herbal products	NA
59	THE PUNJAB STATE COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FED	Verka Dairy	NA

60	BISCUIT BASKET FOODS PVT. LTD	Butter Cookies/ Choco-chip cookies	Halal India
61	BHOLE NATH FOODS LIMITED	Rice	Kaji Mufti Mohammd Kifayathullah Baqavi
62	BRIJ HONEY PVT LTD	Honey	Halal India
63	BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LIMITED, (FOR PRODUCTION IN OMAN)	70 types of cookies	Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology, UAE
64	CAPITAL VENTURES PVT. LTD.	Rice	Islamic Centre for Halal certification
65	CCL PRODUCTS (INDIA) LIMITED	Instant coffee	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
66	CHAMAN LAL SETIA EXPORTS LTD	Maharani Rice	Kaji Mufti Mohammd Kifayathullah Baqavi
67	CHILLITO FOODS	Spices And Foodstuff	TNV certification, UK
68	CHOKHI DHANI FOODS	Food Processing	NA
69	DESAI FOODS PVT LTD	Pickle and masala	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
70	DRYTECH PROCESSES (I) PVT LTD	Milk powder and non-dairy creamer	Majelis Ulema Indonesia
71	ELMAC FOODS	Pickle, juice etc.	
72	EZEEBEE OVERSEAS PVT LTD.	Honey	QCL Certification Pvt. Ltd.
73	ESS PEE QUALITY PRODUCTS	Honey and cookies	NA
74	G.R.INTERNATIONAL (INC)	Rice	Quari Jameel Ahmad, Palwal

75	GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO. LTD	Tea, coffee and creamer etc.	NA
76	GREENDOT HEALTH FOODS PVT. LTD.	Cornitos	Jamait Ulema-I-Hind Halal Trust
77	GUJARAT CO-OPERATIVE MILK MARKETING FEDERATION LTD	Amul dairy products	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
78	GREEN VILLAGE AGROS (P) LTD	Dairy Products	Jamait Ulema-I-Hind Halal Trust
79	GUJARAT TEA PROCESSORS & PACKERS LTD	Wagh Bakri Tea	NA
80	HINDUSTAN HING SUPPLYING CO	Hing	Halal India
81	HOLISTA TRANZWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED	Coconut oil	Halal India
82	INDIES GLOBAL FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Ready to eat food	Prime Certifications
83	INDUS COFFEE PVT LTD	Instant Coffee	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
84	INDOCAN HONEY PVT LTD	Honey	Halal India
85	INTERGROW BRANDS PVT. LTD.	More than 1000 plant - based products for the flavours, fragrance & food ingredient	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
86	KARACHI BAKERY	Cookies	Kaji Mufti Mohammd Kifayathullah Baqavi
87	MAHASHIAN DI HATTI PVT LTD	MDH Masale	NA
88	MEHROTRA CONSUMER	Organic edible products	Jamiat Ulama-E-

	PRODUCTS PVT. LTD.		Maharashtra
89	MODERN FOOD PRODUCTS	Pickle, Ketchups etc.	Global Quality Network Limited
90	MRS. BECTORS FOOD SPECIALTIES LTD	Cremica Biscuits	Jamait Ulema-I-Hind Halal Trust
91	NILON'S ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	Nilon Pickles	Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra
92	PARAG MILK FOODS LTD.	Goverdhan dairy products	NA
93	PARLE AGRO PVT. LTD	Frooti, Appy, Appy Fizz, Cranberry Fizz, Bailey	NA
94	PARLE PRODUCTS PVT LTD	Biscuits & Confectioneries	NA
95	PUNJAB AGRO JUICES LIMITED	Juice	NA
96	PUNJAB MARKFED	Processing and marketing of edible and non-edible products	NA
97	RAVI FOODS PVT LTD	Dukes - Biscuits, Wafers, Chocolates,	NA
98	RAMA EXPORTS	Biscuits	Quality Control Certification
99	S. S. FOOD INDUSTRIES	Bonn	NA
100	SURYA FOOD & AGRO	Priyagold Biscuits	NA

ATTACHED DOCUMENTS – 2

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS ISSUING HALAL CERTIFICATES IN INDIA

1. Global Islamic Shariah Services (GISS)

Address: C-181 Pandav Nagar, near Radha Krishan Mandir, New Delhi - 110092

Owner/Key Person: Mufti Mohd. Tayyab Qasmi

2. Jamait Ulema-I-Hind Halal Trust

Address: 1, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi -110002

Owner/Key Person: Maulana Mahmood Madani, and Niaz Ahmed Farooqui

Branches: Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Lucknow, and Kolkata

3. Halal India Private Limited

Address: Suite No.7, 3rd floor, Hameedia Shopping Mall, No. 108,109, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Chennai – 600005 (Tamil Nadu)

Owner/Key Person: Mohammd Jinna (Executive Director of Halal Nepal and Executive Director of Halal Bangladesh Services and Executive Director of Halal International Hub Singapore)

Associated with: (1) JAKIM - Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) is the agency responsible for the Islamic affairs including Halal certification in Malaysia.

(2) MUIS - Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS), also known as the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore, was established as a statutory body in 1968 when the Administration of Muslim Law Act (AMLA) came into effect. Under AMLA, MUSI is to advise the President of Singapore on all matters relating to Islam in Singapore.

(3) EAIC - Emirates International Accreditation Centre, Dubai

4. Kazi Mufti Mohammad Kifayathullah Baqavi

Accredited by: M/S Halal Certifications Services India Private Limited

Address: 02 Kazi building, Kurang Kuttai Road, Erode - 638003 (Tamil Nadu)

Owner/Key Person: M. Hussain Ali

5. Taqwaa Advisory and Shariah Investment Solutions (P) Limited

Address: First Floor, Khatau Building, 44 Bank Street, Fort, Mumbai - 40000 (Maharashtra)

Owner/Key Person: Mufti Abdul Kadir Barkatulla, Mufti Khalid Shaifullah Rahmani and Dr. Hafiz Mohammad Iqbal Masood Al-Nadvi

6. Jamiat Ulama-E-Maharashtra – A State Unit Of Jamiat Ulama-E-Hind

Address: Imam Wada Compound, Near Mughal Masjid, Imam Wada Road, Mumbai – 400009 (Maharashtra)

Owner/Key Person: Gulzar Azmi, General Secretary

7. Markaz-ul-Islami Talimi (Islamiyah Education Centre)

Address: Post - Kanutia, Birbhum – 731213 (West Bengal)

Owner/Key Person: Abdul Bakir (President), and Abdul Wadid (Secretary)

8. Islamic Centre for Halal certification, West Bengal

Address: 190/62, Rabindra Avenue, Malda (West Bengal)

9. QCL Certification Private Limited

Address: 95, Second Floor, E-3 Block, KG, Opposite Stanford International School, M.B. Extension, Badarpur Border, New Delhi – 110044

10. Quari Jameel Ahmad

Address: Sanjay Colony, Palwal (Haryana)

Owner/Key Person: Imam Shahr, Palwal

11. Prime Certification Private Limited

Accredited by: Accreditation System of Australia & New Zealand

Address: L-52, Ground Floor, Bal Udhyan Road, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi
– 110059

12. LMS Assistance Services Private limited

Address: 1-Ananddham, opposite Kukrail Picnic Spot Gate, Faridi Nagar,
Lucknow – 226015 (Uttar Pradesh)

13. Quality Control Certification

Address: 2nd Floor, Aman Market, RKBM House, Narela Mandi, Delhi-
110040

14. TNV System Certification Private Limited

Address: 537-B/187-B, Amber Vihar, Keshav Nagar, Sitapur Road,
Lucknow – 20 (Uttar Pradesh)

15. Halal Sign

Address: 214, A Wing, Kukreja Centre, Sector 11, Plot No. 13, Belapur,
Navi Mumbai – 4600614 (Maharashtra)

16. Prime Certification and Inspection India Private Limited, UAE

India Office: Sathyachandra Arcade, 2nd Floor, HRBR 3rd Block, Kalyan
Nagar, Bangalore – 560043

17. Royalcert International, Germany

India Office: A-210, Unitech Arcadia Commercial Tower, South City – II
Gurgaon (Haryana)

18. SGS, Switzerland

India Office: 4B, Adi Shankaracharya Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai,
400083 (Maharashtra)

19. Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology, UAE

It was established as the sole standardisation body in the UAE. ESMA's Board of Directors chaired by Sultan Bin Saeed Al Mansoori, UAE Minister of Economy.

20. Majelis Ulama Indonesia (The Indonesian Council of Ulema)
Indonesia's top Muslim clerical body.

21. Global Quality Network Limited, United Kingdom
5 Jupiter House, Aldermaston, Reading, Calleva Park, Berkshire

22. Halal Accreditation Council, Sri Lanka
26-B, Retreat Road, Bambalapitiya, Colombo – 04

23. The International Halal Accreditation Forum (IHAF), UAE
Member Organisation: National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB)
Address: Institution of Engineers Building, II Floor, 2 - Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002